

FRANCE SAYS NO TO GERMANY

COUNTER PROPOSALS AS TO MOROCCO FLATLY REJECTED.

Complete Protectorate Demanded as a Preliminary to Any Congo Compensation—Berlin Bourse Hard Hit Again—Heavy Selling Orders From Vienna.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.
PARIS, Sept. 14.—Foreign Minister de Selves has communicated the text of the French reply to Germany to the Ministers representing foreign nations at Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—It seems the Government has decided that it is not necessary to summon the Cabinet again to ratify the draft of the reply to Germany which was drawn up yesterday and which received the sanction of President Fallières when Foreign Minister de Selves submitted it to him to-day. It is reported that the note has already been despatched to Berlin.

Official silence is complete to-night, but the Temps, which owing to its frequent relations with the Foreign Office is deserving of attention, says that the reply is a reiteration, revised and corrected of the draft of the treaty which Ambassador Cambon submitted to Foreign Minister von Kiderlen-Wachter on September 1.

It is understood that the German Foreign Minister subsequently handed to M. Cambon a duplicate of the French note with the German amendments attached. It is said that it is these "amendments" which are now revised in the new French note. Some articles, it was found, were suppressed by Germany and these have been now restored. Others which Germany inserted are now suppressed. Some of the German demands are accepted, but none which touch the principles upon which France takes a stand are modified.

These principles are reaffirmed in firm but courteous language, with the intimation that France has not receded from them in any way. A special memorandum from M. Cambon's guidance accompanies the reply, explaining the alterations made in Germany's proposals.

The Temps sets forth editorially the lines which it considers France's freedom of action in Morocco ought to follow and which ought to be guaranteed before the Congo compensation discussion is pursued. As these views are possibly obtained from Foreign Office sources they may be briefly summarized.

France is to represent Morocco abroad, including the protection of Moroccan citizens. The Sultan is not to conclude treaties without consulting France beforehand, but France is to guarantee to and for Morocco the existing treaties. France is to maintain in Morocco a commissioner who will direct civil and military affairs concerning both countries.

French councillors are to assist the Moroccan ministers and France is to assure the service of the Moroccan debt, to safeguard the rights of Morocco's creditors and to guarantee the Moroccan loans. The Temps concludes by saying that Germany must undertake to recommend the signatories of the Algeiras agreement to consent to the new arrangements, after which the Congo territories will be handed over to her.

M. de Selves, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, went to Rambouillet to-day and submitted to President Fallières the French reply to the German proposals.

El Mokri, the Moroccan Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was present at the eastern army manoeuvres to-day, received a cable message from Tangier which alleges that the Spaniards are interfering with the Sultan's Government. The despatch declares that the Spaniards are compelling the officials not to take administrative measures which have been ordered by the Sultan and not to obey the latter's orders until they have consulted the authorized Spanish authorities.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—It is reported at Plymouth and other military centres that the War Office has suspended all leave in the army or is limiting it to three days. One statement says this applies only to the southern district. It is assumed that these measures are precautionary in view of the international outlook.

Inquiry at the War Office elicited the curt reply that there has been no general order issued. This obviously does not deny the orders issued in the south.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—A state of depression has again settled upon the bourse and the result is a general decline in prices. The withdrawal of French gold is leading to a panic in Paris, which is the chief factor of anxiety. Orders to sell from Vienna based on reports that the Franco-German negotiations had been broken off added to the weakness of all shares. Deutsch Bank declined 2 1/2 and other leading shares 2 1/2 and 1 1/2 respectively.

Imperial 3 per cent. loans fell to 87. Apart from technical grounds there is no reason for the depression. Nothing has transpired with reference to the international situation justifying alarm. The newspapers continue mostly to be optimistic, although they do not conceal the expectation of an indefinite delay in the settlement of the Moroccan question.

Some of the papers, for instance the Vossische Zeitung, profess to be gratified with the reports as to the character of the French rejoinder. Other reputable journals comment calmly in favor of France and the notable absence of any retelling of sabres. On the other hand, the Pan-German press is indulging in another fit of Anglophobia. "England and not France is the enemy," is the burden of the attack, some of which clamor more or less directly for war with Great Britain.

The financial press declares that the withdrawal of French gold does not imperil the German market and denies that it is actuated by political motives. It says that the Rothschilds are the principal ones to withdraw their gold because of large loan requirements in Brazil.

MADRID, Sept. 13.—A despatch from Melilla of uncertain date, which was held up by the censor, is printed here to-day. It says:

"The Spanish losses in yesterday's action were eighteen killed and seventy-seven wounded. Of this number four were officers. The enemy lost 700 men. The fighting, which was of the most desperate

character, ended in a complete victory for the Spaniards."

Other despatches received here from Morocco say that a band of fifty tribesmen attacked a Spanish camp near Melilla recently and sharp fighting followed. The Spaniards had three officers and thirteen men killed and forty-three wounded. The tribesmen lost seventy-six killed and had many wounded. The fighting lasted four hours.

JENNA, Sept. 13.—The Social Democratic Congress resumed its sessions to-day. A resolution was adopted instructing the German Deputies to pass a motion in the Reichstag to the effect that whenever international differences shall arise the Government shall be bound to summon that body immediately and give a full account of the situation.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 13.—King Albert had a long discussion to-day on the national defense with the Prime Minister and chief of the general staff of the army. The soldiers who were enrolled in 1909 and who were due to quit the service on September 14 have been ordered to remain with the colors until further notice.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Backed by Windstorm—House Falls on Family.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 13.—A storm that ripped off the roof of the State House, smashed plate glass windows right and left, rocked homes and terrorized people throughout the city, uprooted many trees and snatched the limbs off hundreds of others struck Springfield at 5 o'clock this morning, causing a loss variously estimated at from \$200,000 to \$400,000. The principal loss was in trees along the boulevard streets and avenues of the southwest part of the city.

At 1230 West Jefferson street at 5 o'clock this morning the storm wrecked the home of Mrs. Mandy Upton and compelled her, her son, a daughter-in-law and two babies to escape in their night clothes. The son, Clarence Upton, was first to extricate himself from the wreckage. He succeeded in clearing away parts of roof and ceiling under which his mother and the others were buried. The elder woman was soon dragged out. The daughter-in-law, Mrs. Clarence Upton, and her two children were rescued a few minutes later.

It will take \$50,000 to replace the State House roof. The copper sheeting was rolled up by the wind and tossed to the lawn below.

The glass door of the Dome Building at the fair grounds was shattered and the roof was blown off of the Sattley plough works.

LOST THE MASTER KEY.

Carelessness of Capitol Policeman Cost the Government \$1,400 for New Locks.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The carelessness of a Capitol policeman who lost the master key of the House office building has just cost the Government nearly \$1,400 for new locks. As the master key couldn't be found after an active search lasting for more than a month it was decided not to take a chance by having a new one made, but to have new cylinders made for the 500 odd locks on the doors of offices occupied by members of the House. This work has just been completed.

The lost master key was in the custody of one of the Capitol policemen, newly appointed, who was "green" even as policemen go. He didn't think much of it when he couldn't find the key, simply reporting that it had vanished and asking that a new one be made. When the authorities got after him rather sharply he became somewhat peevish and even offered to pay for having a new master key made. Finally the seriousness of the proposition dawned upon him and when he found that the Government had to pay out \$1,400 for new locks on his account he nearly fainted. He keeps all his keys chained to himself now.

FOR BLEASE'S IMPEACHMENT.

His Enemies Are After Evidence to Present to the Legislature in January.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 13.—Leaders of the opposition to Gov. Cole L. Blaise are trying to get evidence against him as a basis for impeachment proceedings, which they propose to begin when the South Carolina Legislature convenes in January.

The Governor will be generally charged with misfeasance and malfeasance in office and there will be specific charges. A resolution is to be introduced, it is said, to impeach him. If this is passed the articles of impeachment will be ready to be filed at once upon which the State Senate will try him. His opponents believe that nearly two-thirds of the members of the Legislature are inimical to Gov. Blaise.

In a speech made at Spartanburg on July 4 Gov. Blaise said that the impeachment proceedings had been threatened against him and that if he were impeached and removed from office he would run for and be elected to the United States Senate.

Chief Justice Ira B. Jones of the State Supreme Court has resigned that office to become a candidate for Governor against Blaise next year.

COAL CHUTE BURGLAR.

Boy Says the Gang Took Him Along Because He Was Small.

Fifteen-year-old Bernard Sterlick of 1457 First avenue was arrested last night on the charge of breaking into the home of Alfred Fantl, at 112 East Seventy-eighth street, on August 29 and helping to loot the place of \$5,000 worth of silver and other valuables. Six men were arrested for the same job on August 30 and four of them have been indicted on burglary charges.

On Sunday detectives arrested a man known as John Weber, alias Hoppy John, as the leader of the gang. Weber was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Kernochan and held for trial under \$3,000 bail. The Sterlick boy, the police say, told a detailed story of how the house was entered in broad daylight by breaking through a cellar door. He said, according to the detectives, that he had been taken along by the older members of the gang because he was small and could get in through a coal chute if necessary. Sterlick was turned over to the Children's society. He is charged with burglary.

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We press it right in your sight.

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MAINE VOTE STILL IN DOUBT

STATE SECRETARY SAYS THE WETS WON BY 302.

But Other Figures Give the Drys a Lead of 352—Nothing Will Be Certain Until To-day—Gov. Plaisant to Get Busy on a Tabulation of the Returns.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 13.—Secretary of State Cyrus W. Davis announced at midnight that he had tabulated all the official reports that had come through his office from town clerks, including all except fourteen voting precincts in the State.

He had received unofficial reports from these fourteen precincts, which coincided with a news agency's reports from the same places.

"Based on these returns, which at present I will call unofficial," said Mr. Davis, "I compute a majority of 202 for the repeal of the prohibitory amendment."

It has been still another day of surprises and complications and the citizens are excited. As yesterday gave the "drys" all the encouragement, so did to-day elate the "wets."

It was announced this morning by a news agency that with the returns in from all towns and with but comparatively few unverified "drys" had won with a margin of 275 votes. The "wets" except for a few optimistic leaders had given up the fight and it seemed that the prohibitory amendment was in the Constitution for another year at least.

But about the middle of the afternoon a bomb was thrown into the prohibition camp by one of their own allies, the Express-Advertiser, which on the face of returns copied by one of its own representatives from town clerks' reports which had come into the office of Secretary of State Davis predicted a victory for the "wets" by 345 majority.

The Eastern Argus, an anti-prohibition paper, also claimed a majority for the "wets," but a majority of only 100.

To offset these claims the news agency, having still further worked on the tabulation, was emphatic in its claim of a 352 majority for the "drys," and the Lewiston Journal, a prohibition paper, on the strength of its own postcard canvass, claimed a 496 margin for the retention of the amendment.

These figures stayed all through the evening. Secretary of State Davis gave out the complete vote for five counties, stating that no other figures were authorized by him. These five counties—Kennebec, Sagadahoc, Piscataquis, Lincoln and Franklin—gave the drys a majority of 1,705, but with the other eleven counties to be tabulated these figures were little indication of the general result.

The prohibition Express-Advertiser clung to its late afternoon prediction for the "wets" by 345 majority.

It is expected that Gov. Plaisant will return from New Jersey to-night and to-morrow he and his council will begin on a tabulation of the returns, which ordinarily would not be tabulated until the last of the month. Not until this process is finished will the returns be absolutely official.

Three other questions were voted on at the recent election and the final vote shows that the people decided to put in an amendment making Augusta forever the State capital by a majority of 20,433; that they voted to allow cities of more than 40,000 population to increase their debt limit by a majority of 2,168; and that the Statewide direct primaries act was adopted by 40,358 votes.

LAWYER MUST PAY BACK.

\$14,000 Which He Got as His Fee—Court Holds That It Was Unreasonable.

Supreme Court Justice Bischoff signed an order yesterday directing Louis Cohen, a lawyer, to turn over \$14,169 to Berthola Rich, a young client, as the amount paid by Rich to Cohen for legal services in connection with what the services were actually worth.

The court also directs Cohen to pay \$1,629 as the cost of proceedings, instituted by Rich to recover his money, which with certain interest also due makes \$16,797 that Cohen must pay over at once or be adjudged in contempt.

The court approved a report by Adam Weiner, who was appointed referee to take testimony on Rich's application. The testimony before the referee showed that Rich had an income from the estate of his father, but was spending money faster than he could get it and met the lawyer while he was seeking a loan at a high rate of interest.

The referee stated that Cohen was admitted to the bar in 1906 and that the legal services he performed consisted of selling the premises at 400, 402 and 323 Sixth avenue, in which Rich had a life interest. The amount due Rich for his interest was \$49,538, which was paid in two checks that he indorsed over to Cohen at once. After certain of his debts were paid Rich got \$3,000 in cash and a check for \$12,000, while he signed an agreement permitting Cohen to retain \$17,619 for his services.

The referee finds that Rich was improvident in money matters and had no knowledge of legal services, and when he signed the agreement he relied on Cohen's statement that \$17,619 was reasonable. The referee decided that Cohen's services were worth only \$3,500, and of this amount he had already received \$1,550 under orders of the court when the property was sold.

LAWYERS SUE THE DUVEENS.

Think They Did \$10,000 Worth of Work in Connection With Customs Cases.

The law firm of Churchill & Marlow, of which Thomas W. Churchill, formerly Deputy Fire Commissioner and now member of the Board of Education, is the head, filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday to recover \$10,000 from Duveen Bros., the art dealers. The complaint states that the lawyers rendered services in connection with the customs frauds which are reasonably worth \$10,000.

The answer of the defendants was also filed, in which it is stated that the plaintiffs represented they could perform certain valuable services in connection with civil and criminal prosecutions and solicited employment. All charges were to be approved by Corbett & Stern, counsel for Duveen Bros., but the answer says that the \$10,000 claim has not been approved.

WON'T SALUTE THE FLAG.

New Jersey Schoolgirl Refuses to Attend Father's Direction.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Sept. 13.—For the first time a New Jersey State Board of Education has to do with the refusal of a pupil in a public school to salute the American flag and renew the oath of allegiance as required daily by law.

The pupil is Catherine Audsley, 14 years old, daughter of MacLaine F. Audsley of this city, and she acted under instructions from her parents.

The father is a British subject and he says that the girl was registered as a subject of Great Britain a few weeks after her birth. Mr. Audsley has lived in this country the greater part of his life and his wife is a member of an old New Jersey family.

The girl was sent home from school upon her refusal to participate in the morning exercises and Superintendent of Schools Samuel E. Shull communicated by telephone with the State authorities, who deemed the question of such importance that they instructed the superintendent to furnish them with full details, meanwhile reserving their decision.

The child's father went to New York at once and laid the matter before the British Consul, who said that he would send to the school authorities here proof that the Audsley children are British subjects.

Supt. Shull says it is now up to the State board to act in conjunction with the Attorney-General.

The Audsleys' other child, a boy, has been taken from school pending an adjustment of the matter.

AMERICANS SAFE IN CHUNGKING.

Full Fledged Rebellion in Szechuen—U. S. Gunboats for Hankow.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCHES TO THE SUN.
SHANGHAI, Sept. 13.—The situation in the province of Szechuen has become very serious and the country is practically in a state of rebellion. All the foreigners who are scattered through the province have arrived at Chungking. British and American gunboats have reached the latter place.

PEKING, Sept. 13.—Direct news from Changtu is still unobtainable. The position of the foreigners is not clear. It is reported that some of them, including the French missionaries, are staying at Chengtu. Other reports are that they have reached Chungking, where, it is rumored, trouble is threatening. It is reported that American and British gunboats have gone to Chungking.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The nature of the reports from Chengtu are most alarming. They are to the effect that Chengtu is besieged by an immense rabble. Two thousand troops are defending the walls of the city, but reinforcements are badly needed and these are not expected to arrive for several weeks. It is said that the whole province of Szechuen is in a state of rebellion and that the Viceroy has only 8,000 troops in the province, which are wholly insufficient to make head against the insurgents.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The gunboats New Orleans and Helena, under command of Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, U. S. N., are proceeding to Hankow to be on hand in case of necessity in protecting American interests in China. The cruiser Saratoga has gone to Woonung.

The floods in the Yangtze River are still very serious, according to information received at the State Department to-day. The river at Nanking reached the highest stage it has attained since 1890. According to officers of the State and Navy departments the American residents in the province of Szechuen are not believed to be in personal danger.

FLIES POSSESS NEW ORLEANS.

Feast on Spilled Molasses Until Firemen Are Called Out.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13.—The entire force of New Orleans street cleaners, one fire company with all its apparatus and three gangs from the parish prison spent to-day swatting flies. The flies were in the molasses that flooded the streets on Monday when the reservoir of the Sugar Planters Storage and Distributing Company burst.

The action by the city forces followed a formal protest of small merchants, bartenders and residents. It seems that the flies which began assembling on Monday afternoon told their neighbors that night and by Tuesday morning every fly in the city of the Mason and Dixon line seemed to have heard what a good thing was going to wait.

Flies were not the only trouble. Great swarms of ants installed themselves in store, saloon and home. Several other bugs, genus unknown to local experts, also put in an appearance and varied a molasses diet with anything else edible in the vicinity.

The official scavengers started by using chloride of lime as a disinfectant but ended with anything that would smell bad and have a tendency to discourage the aggressions of flies, ants and bugs. Crude kerosene blended its perfume with carbolic acid and cresote proved a welcome relief to nostrils satiated with the stench of spilt cane juice. To-night the vicinity of St. Thomas and Market streets, where the greatest molasses depot in the world broke, is odoriferous but happy.

TWENTY LABOR MEN INDICTED.

For Dynamiting and Other Wrecking Attempts on a Pennsylvania Railroad.

BUTLER, Pa., Sept. 13.—The Grand Jury which investigated dynamiting outrages and other acts of violence along the line of the Pittsburgh, Harmony, Butler and New Castle Railway Company, indicted to-day twenty labor leaders and former employees of the company. Among those named by the Grand Jury are J. J. Thorpe of Pittsburgh, international vice-president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, and C. A. Betts, president of the Harmony local union of the association.

The Grand Jury also named W. W. Pollock, L. G. Bowman, H. F. Gaskill, D. E. Pierce, Henry Clingensmith, Al Householder, William Williamson, Sam Roadman, J. J. Skowhill, J. H. Roberts, Clyde Shontz, I. D. Hilleman, Henry Dunbar, Clyde Jones, R. E. Thayer, John Stronider, J. C. Baker and L. Kinghorn.

Sixteen of the men are charged with conspiracy to dynamite cars and several are charged with conspiracy to soap or grease the tracks.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.

"No Parity Has Made It Famous"—Ad.

NEW EAMES MARRIAGE INQUIRY.

CHURCH NOT YET CERTAIN OF ITS VALIDITY.

Archbishop of Paris Now Seeks to Learn if Gogorza Was in the Eyes of the Canon Law a Single Man—Her Marriage to Julian Story Not Recognized.

Word has reached New York recently that Archbishop Amette of Paris has ordered a new inquiry into the circumstances preceding the ecclesiastical annulment of Emma Eames's marriage to Julian Story which made possible her recent marriage by a Roman Catholic clergyman to Emilio de Gogorza.

The Eames-Gogorza marriage took place in Paris July 12, and according to cable despatches the newly married pair are passengers on the steamer La Lorraine of the French Line, due in New York Saturday morning.

Information as to renewed interest in the marriage came in the following communication from the archbishopric of Paris and was received by the Rev. Thomas J. Campbell, editor of America:

In reply to the letter which you addressed to Monsiengneur the Archbishop, during his absence, on the subject of the Gogorza-Eames marriage I can tell you that Madam Eames was free according to canon law. She had not been baptized and had been married to an unbaptized person. In becoming a Catholic she availed herself of the Pauline privilege, procuring a dispensation from interpellation, granted to her by the Holy Office June 28, 1911. As regards M. de Gogorza, I was under the impression that he was a single man. Your interest has reawakened my attention.

The priest who blessed the marriage informed me that M. de Gogorza had indeed contracted a previous marriage, but a purely civil one, and that he regarded it as null. I have ordered a new inquiry in the matter.

Emma Eames was born in Shanghai, China, where her father was a lawyer in the international courts. Her musical education she received in Boston and Paris. She made her operatic debut in Paris in 1899 and married Julian Story, the artist, in 1901. Story is the son of the late W. W. Story, the sculptor, and grandson of Joseph Story, one time Justice of the Supreme Court. He was educated at Eton, Oxford, Paris and Rome.

In 1907 Emma Eames received a decree of divorce from Julian Story. Her action was not contested and all the papers were sealed except the decree by Supreme Court Justice Tompkins, which provided "that it shall be lawful for the said Emma Eames Story to marry again as though the said Julian Story were dead, but it shall not be lawful for the said Julian Story to marry again until the said Emma Eames shall be actually dead."

"If I wish to marry again I will marry," Julian Story is quoted as saying after he received word of the court order.

He did marry in July, 1909, Mrs. Elaine Bohlen, who only a short time before had secured a divorce from Murray Bohlen of Philadelphia.

Emilio de Gogorza, the present and in the eyes of Roman Catholic authorities only husband of Emma Eames, is an opera barytone. He has frequently made concert tours with Emma Eames. He was married to Elsa Neumann in 1893. In March, 1909, she sued for divorce, naming Mrs. Eames as a "psychic correspondent." She also sued Emma Eames for \$100,000 for alienating her husband's affections. Both these suits were dropped and last year De Gogorza secured a divorce in France.

Mme. Eames on her visit in London before her marriage to Gogorza received instruction in the Roman Catholic faith and only a few months before her last marriage was received into that Church. It was necessary for her to prove her previous marriage void according to canon law before she could marry again, and it was said she secured the advice of the Archbishop of Westminster. The Vatican passed on the facts submitted, and the latter part of June she got a dispensation from interpellation—in effect a decision that she had not been previously married according to ecclesiastical standards.

Emma Eames de Gogorza has announced that she and her husband will give a series of concerts in America. The first is at Spokane, Wash., on October 21. They will give "Otello" in Boston on December 6, and will produce "La Tosca" on December 12. The concert tour is scheduled to last from January to June.

"The Pauline privilege is a concession promulgated by St. Paul," explained a Catholic clergyman last night, "and allows under certain conditions the dissolution of a marriage contracted by two unbaptized persons. The conditions are, first, that one of the persons be a Christian, and the other does not; second, that the person remaining unbaptized leaves the company of the baptized person and refuses to live with him or her, or if consenting to remain, is an incentive to sin for the Christian."

"Even if these two conditions exist, the baptized person cannot contract a second marriage without interpellating the person remaining in unbelief. This interpellation is a formal and judicial act by which the baptized person asks for a declaration from the person remaining in unbelief if he or she wishes to become a Christian, and if not, if he or she is willing to continue married, but without any insult to the Creator."

"For our reasons the Holy See can dispense with this interpellation. When the dispensation is granted the Christian can validly contract a second marriage and the previous marriage becomes null and void."

"A civil marriage among Catholics is null and void from the very beginning, because the Church has laid down certain conditions as absolutely essential for the validity of the sacramental character of matrimony. One of these is that the marriage be performed by a priest."

"In the case of the Pauline privilege the Church does not grant a divorce. It is merely the annulment of a marriage contracted outside the pale of Christianity."

FOR DISTRESS AFTER MEALS use Hordford's Acid Phosphate. Recommended for the relief of nausea, sick headache and acid stomach.

WOMAN WINDOW JUMPER.

Mrs. R. J. Hare Arrested With Her Husband at Coney Island.

The first arrest of a woman at Coney Island for jumping through windows in the rush for seats on homebound trains was made last night. The prisoner was Mrs. Florence Hare, and she was arrested with her husband, Russell J. Hare, who said that he is a lawyer and lives at 534 West End avenue. He gave his age as 29 years and his wife said she is 27.

The Hares were arrested at about 11 o'clock at the Culver line depot. Detective Home Willett of the strong arm squad saw Mrs. Hare make a jump through a window of an express train on the Brighton Beach line. Her husband followed her. Willett grabbed Hare. The detective took some pains to be nice, he said later, because Hare did not seem to be of the usual car rowdy type. Hare objected to Willett's interference, according to the detective, and said that he didn't think the police had any right to enforce such a rule. Because Hare had so much to say, the detective says, he arrested him and his wife.

The husband was taken to a cell in the Coney Island police station and Mrs. Hare was put in a matron's charge.

GERMAN AIRSHIP BURNS.

Fastest Military Flier in Flames at Close of Kaiser Manoeuvres.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCHES TO THE SUN.
BERLIN, Sept. 13.—Germany's fastest military airship has been burned at the close of the military manoeuvres. The fault seems to have been with the engine. The aviators were compelled to descend hurriedly, as the balloon was enveloped in flames. The crew of seven men jumped to safety before the airship touched the ground.

ATWOOD FINED FOR SPEED.

Drove His Automobile Faster Than a Fifth Avenue Cop Thought Was Proper.

HARRY N. ATWOOD, the aviator, who is stopping at the Hotel Manhattan, went too fast on the ground last night and the law got him. He was fined \$5 in night court for speeding his automobile.

Bicycle Policeman Faber, looking for speeders on Fifth avenue at Forty-eighth street, saw a touring car sail north past him at what he considered an unlawful rate of speed and pedaled after it. At Fifth street he caught up with the car which the aviator was driving and of which he was the only occupant. Atwood stopped and Faber started to hand him a summons, but the aviator said that he had to get up early to-day to fly at Mineola and if he couldn't mind would he please arrest him so that he could get away in the morning. Faber didn't mind and took Atwood to court. There Magistrate O'Connor asked him how fast he was going and Atwood said he didn't know. Faber said it was twenty-eight miles. Atwood paid his fine.

BARTOW WRIGHT MISSING.

Head of Silk Firm Hasn't Appeared at His Son's Home Here.

Some one called up police headquarters in Jersey City last night and asked them to look out for Bartow Wright, 67 years old, of Goshen, N. Y., a member of the silk manufacturing firm of Wright, Velle & Co., 640 Broadway. Mr. Wright left Goshen yesterday morning at 11 o'clock and was expected at the house of his son, Bartow W. Wright, at 54 West Sixty-ninth street some time after 1 o'clock in the afternoon. He didn't appear there, and no one knows where he is.

Bartow W. Wright, who is also a member of the silk firm, said last night that he couldn't understand what had happened to his father. Mrs. Wright is ill in Goshen and they want to keep the news from her. Mr. Wright said that they had expected his father shortly after 1 o'clock, but that he had not appeared.

AVIATOR BRIDGES DROWNED.

Upset in Ohio River While Crossing With Plane in Rowboat.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13.—George Bridges, an aviator, who came to Cincinnati for the Fernback Dam celebration, ventured out of his element to-night and was killed. Instead of flying across the Ohio River in his aeroplane he sought to cross with his machine in a rowboat.

Near the centre of the channel an excursion boat which had on board members of the National Association of Stationary Engineers, in annual convention here, passed and the waves upset the rowboat. Bridges became entangled in the planes of his machine and was drowned.

Bridges is from Kalamazoo, Mich., where he leaves a wife and two children.

10,000 LADIES' TAILORS STRIKE.

MANY FASHIONABLE FIFTH AVE. SHOPS ARE PARALYZED.

Tipup Declared at Opening of Fall Season—Workers Want Eight Hour Day and \$26 Weekly Wage—Smart Women May Forego Their Autumn Gowns.

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